

TROUBLES OF A BLACK POLICEMAN

JUDGING by the experiences of Samuel J. Battle, the only negro name got to the top of the eligible list policeman in the State of New York, we must take note with *The Sun* that the lot of even the best of his race is a hard one. For Battle, *The Sun* reports, is probably the most conscientious, right-minded black man in the United States. He is painstaking in his duties, he is willing even eager to take upon himself the work of others, and in all ways, we are told, is the right kind of a man for New York's renovated police department. But Battle has his troubles. For altho

Battle informed the reporter that he hadn't a single complaint to make of his treatment by the other policemen. "And as for the captains and lieutenants"—they had simply gone out of their way to be kind to him. But the "silence" still exists. Said a member of the force recently:

"Battle's a thorough gentleman," yet in the station-house nobody talks to him, and word with him except on police business on patrol, the few who venture to say, since he got on probation, and that's more. "Hello, Battle!" speak from a corner of the mouth, and are sure no other policeman self except when we meet at the end of our is in sight. For the "silence" that began beats with no other police cars in the vicinity. I ain't got the nerve. is as deep as ever to-day, not because Battle is a negro, altho that was the reason at I'll tell you that we regard Battle as a first, but because every white policeman is afraid of what would be said to and about him if he made any attempt to bring the of the work. For instance, one day there "silence" to an end. Six months ago was a mess of a grocery-cart and an auto the men thought that Battle could be mobile on Central Park West. There were several months, due to the ambition hazed into resigning, or at least into asking three prisoners, and all I could tend to un- for a transfer. Now they know he isn't der the circumstances was two. Along that sort and he has made himself so re-comes Battle on his way to the house, expected that most of them would be sorry. Says he: "Want me to take one of them to see him depart, but he remains in Coven-in?" Breakin' my rule about not speakin' try because none of his white mates has to him, I says: "I certainly would be obliged." So he takes the prisoner to the house as cheerful as you please; and if you know how the ordinary policeman hates to do anybody else's work you know what that means.

Battle's own story, as told to a *Sun* reporter, is interesting. Says he:

I was born in Newbern, S. C., twenty-nine years ago, and had a grammar-school education. When I came North I went to West Glastonbury, Conn., and found myself the only colored man in town. A boarding-house took me in without question, and I went to the boss of a cotton-mill for a job. He said: "I don't know Circle to Sixty-seventh Street. He says, about this. Battle: "We need men, but we've never employed a negro." "Well, I said to the boss, "if you've never had a colored man you don't know whether there'll be any trouble or not. Take me regulations, he cannot be examined for on and see." He did, and there wasn't a speck of trouble.

Eight years ago I became one of those red-capped porters at the Grand Central Station. I stayed there until last June, and never had a complaint against me. I got to be assistant-chief of the porters, married, and was content, until one day it struck me that assistant-chief was all I could ever hope to be and there wouldn't

be any pension when I got to be an old man. So I said to myself, "I'm going to be a policeman." I took the examination and stood 199th among 638 men. When

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But as for sayin' "howdydo" to Battle in the station-house—not me.

If any New Yorker cares to make an examination for himself, Battle, we are informed, is stationed in the Park district, and I went to the boss of a cotton-mill for a job. He said: "I don't know Circle to Sixty-seventh Street. He says, about this. Battle: "We need men, but we've never employed a negro." "Well, I said to the boss, "if you've never had a colored man you don't know whether there'll be any trouble or not. Take me regulations, he cannot be examined for on and see." He did, and there wasn't a speck of trouble.

that time, says *The Sun*, "Oh, well, some of the men may speak to him, and then perhaps their conversation will prove to be neither as agreeable, nor as interesting, as their silence."

LEE APPOINTED

DET. SHERIFF

Head of United Colored Democracy Gets New Year's Present

RECOGNIZED BY MURPHY

Important Conference Held at Tammany Hall and Murphy and Lee Have an Understanding

JUMPING ON BAND WAGON

N. Y. Age 1-4-11
Since Lee Appointment Many Leaders Declare They Are Heartily in Favor of His Re-election.

Chief Edward E. Lee, head of the United Colored Democracy, whose position as leader of the colored Tammanyites has been in question for several months, due to the ambition of Robert N. Wood and others to

sworn in Monday as assistant sheriff. In speaking of his fight for re-election, he said that many of Chief Lee's lieutenants who were supposed to have been opposed to his re-election have

talked things over and extended the

not a candidate for re-election. This

give the colored voters recognition to the finish and I expect to win. A

for their support was again shown in new primary for the election of lead-

Chief Lee's appointment, as no Ne-ers in the various assembly districts

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sheriff's office as deputy sheriff. In run for the leadership of the Twenty-

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head of Tammany Hall expressed con-

ference in his leadership.

The meeting between Chief Murphy

and Chief Lee took place the first of

affairs of the United Colored Dem-

Smith being present. Chief Lee came

out smiling and happy after the con-

ference. A few days later he re-

ceived a letter from Julius Harburger,

then sheriff-elect, to call at his office,

and upon paying Mr. Harburger a

visit Chief Lee was informed that at

the personal request of Chief Mur-

phy he was to be appointed a deputy

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10.—Maintain-

ing that the will of the popular voters

and citizens of the First Congressional

District of South Carolina for represen-

Lee's Appointment Causes Confusion.

The announcement of Chief Lee's appointment caused much confusion in the camp of the local black Tammany braves. There was much jubilation shown on the part of the Lee men while the supporters of Robert N. Wood and the other aspirants for leadership of the United Colored Democracy appeared in low spirits and did not hesitate to declare that the actions of Chief Murphy in securing the appointment of Chief Lee as a deputy sheriff was full of significance. One of the arguments made by the anti-Lee men was that Chief Murphy was tired of the Lee leadership.

There has been a general jumping on the band wagon since Murphy's friendly attitude to Lee has been made known, and the other candidates for the leadership of the United Colored Democracy are not as enthusiastic over their chances as they were a week ago.

Chief Lee is planning an active campaign for re-election and has gathered around him such men as Ralph E. Langston, chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Colored Democracy; R. R. Ladson, its treasurer, and other influential supporters who helped him fight his battles and come out victorious in the past. It is said that many of Chief Lee's lieutenants who were supposed to have been opposed to his re-election have

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tive in the sixty-third Congress of the United States had been denied at the recent election on account of race and color, Aaron P. Prioleau, Republican candidate for Congress, and a prominent Negro politician, has filed notice of contest with the State Board of Canvassers, charging that the election of George S. Legare, the Democratic candidate, had been secured by illegal methods.

In his notice of contest Mr. Prioleau charges that out of 200,000 citizens and electors in the district, 68,000 of which are of legal age, only from four to five thousand were permitted to vote at the general election for President and a representative in Congress. It is said that the contest will be taken to the United States Supreme Court for adjudication.

The notice of contest reads as follows:

To the Members of the State Board of Canvassers, Columbia, S. C.: Gentlemen:

Please take notice that the undersigned herein protests against the election of Congressman from the First Congressional District of South Carolina for representative in the Sixty-third Congress of the United States of America upon the following grounds:

First, that the will of the popular voters and citizens of said district was denied on account of their race, color and previous condition of servitude.

Second, that out of the 200,000 citizens and electors of the aforesaid district, 68,000 of which number were only twenty-one years of age, about four or five thousand voted in this general election for presidential and vice-presidential

electoral and for representative in Congress from the said election held in the said district November 5, 1912, for the Republican, Democratic, Progressive and Socialist party candidate, which shows conclusively that over 60,000 legal voters of the said State and district were deprived of the right to vote, or did not vote in this election according to the publication given by the United States census for the said district, which is composed mostly of colored people who pay their taxes and perform all other

(Continued on Page 2)

APPOINTED LIEUTENANT

Sergt. William Childs Promoted by Major Carter Harrison of Chicago—First Negro Ever Made a Lieutenant of Police in This Country.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22.—Mayor Carter Harrison has increased his popularity among the colored citizens by appointing Sergt. William Childs of the Woodlawn Police Station a lieutenant. The

elder Harrison was the first Mayor to democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, between the worthy and the unworthy part of the President than is true of appoint a Negro on the Chicago police force, and the son is following in the footsteps of his father in the matter of giving the race fitting recognition. The new lieutenant is a graduate of the Talladega College, Ala., and was inadvised and his own feelings in the case of a sergeant for engaging in a battle with a band of criminals in Hyde Park in which the colored man came out of the ranks who may have done race pride shooting free a hero. He is the first colored police lieutenant in the United States.

The dinner was given to Bishop Walters. The invitation was made after a conference participated in by a committee of New York people without regard to party, headed by the Rev. A. J. Carey, the Rev. H. F. Stewart, the Rev. H. J. Calhoun, Lucas, Wallace, Swain, J. Gary citizen, who in times past has not failed to do his duty, Dr. Joseph A. Kelley and Mexile the race and who will not do so in the future, should his party adopt such a policy as to call for his protest and opposition. He has lived among them the better part of his mature years and they respect him for the purity of his living and for his zeal and courage in all good causes, for race uplift and betterment. They don't have to change his politics in order to do this.

THE DINNER TO BISHOP WALTERS.

If Washingtonians of which New York is a part, could know what is. You cannot when the party agrees has future of the Negro, and he accepted the offer of the colored men as the best. Dr. Mathews and the present Attorney Chase, may deserve our respect, but not our admiration. Our respect to Dr. Chase, who is as ignorant as he is venomous, says in his newspaper, the Washington Post.

The colored men informed that the New York Negroes will tender a dinner to Bishop Alexander Walters. And for what should Negro be given a dinner because he is a good Democrat, and the colored men to offer a gift to the colored citizens in the District of Columbia, is that the reason Bishop Walters is to be given a great citizen and in honoring him the Negroes of New York honor themselves.

It is natural to say there have been hundred citizens who did themselves a great service in the colored men to public to honor a distinguished fellow citizen.

The Negro people are no longer of one mind politically, religiously and socially. Like other ethnic classifications of the citizenship they have been grouped according to their conventions on political and economic questions, on Christian philosophy and on the moral questions which govern social relations; and with this separation into groups has also come, very fortunately, toleration for the opinions of others and appreciation of the work and distinguished men of the several groups. There is urgent need that this fact be impressed upon the minds of the people, as the line between the Negro like him, if not as influential, who supported President Wilson. The

must be more and more rigidly drawn the Black Cabinet.

Never in the history of the office have the colored men been so honored from those of high and leading in Washington have the colored men from the Black Cabinet.

We repeat the Negro citizens of New York deserve great credit for what it has done and is doing. The Black Cabinet deserves equal credit for his courteous treatment of the Black Cabinet and for listening to their advice.

We take off our hats to both the Black Cabinet and President Taft.

FOR NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO

DO CONSIDER. 12-12-12

We quote below interviews with Senator James of Kentucky and Representative Burleson of Texas, telegraphed from Washington:

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C., April 7.—Another representative federal appointment has come to the race. It was learned Wednesday at the White House that William C. Mathews, the once crackin' college athlete and now a practicing attorney in Boston, has been appointed to the dinner are all attorney for independent means, and this will not be drowned in the annual conference on weights and measures. He came armed with credentials from the Governor of Nebraska, and Assistant U. S. District Attorney Mr. Mathews takes the place made vacant by the promotion of Hon. W. H. Lewis to be Assistant Attorney General.

That this is no fancied peril to the colored officeholder is evident in expressions by such prominent Southerners as Senator elect James Kentucky, and Representative Burleson, Texas, who, when asked about it today, were emphatic.

Negroes might be appointed to such positions as those of messengers or door-keepers; it was

intolerable that they should have places of any authority over other men, especially over

white men. It may be assumed that this

Mr. Mathews takes the place made vacant by the promotion of Hon. W. H. Lewis to be Assistant Attorney General. We suppose words like these sound

pleasantly and encouragingly to the ears of such Negro Democrats as Dr. Wadsworth, Dr. DuBois and others.

A JUST DECISION.

Mr. Brognard Beets, Assistant Commissioner of Education of New Jersey,

TILDEN, DEMOCRAT, WOULD

HAVE BEEN SELECTED PRESIDENT

HAD A COLORED DELEGATE

SOLD—REFUSED FOR

MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF ATLANTIC

TUNES, SAYS EX-GOV. KELLOGG

LOGG OF LA.

has sustained on April the appointment of Dr. James F. Bourne to be a

member of the school board of Atlantic

Tunes, says ex-Gov. Kellogg.

It is natural to say there have been hundred citizens who did themselves a great service in the colored men to public to honor a distinguished fellow citizen.

This is a Rebuke to Colored Men of Harry Bacharach was not Mayor when Chicago Who Made Delegates to be made it at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Break Pledges—And to a Few Who Did So.

City Commission took over the government of the place, as not a black or mulatto

was questioned on the ground that Mr.

Former Gov. William Pitt Kellogg at noon.

of Louisiana, one of the founders of The news dispatches insist that the

the Republican party, said last night:

appointment of Dr. Bourne "brought

"In my opinion, Negro delegates

cannot be bought. When I was gov-

ernor they always stood by their sections and all classes in Atlantic

pledges to me. In 1876 four Colored city," and this would be correct if it

men were electors. They were offered

fortunes to change their votes. If

one had yielded, Tilden would have

been elected President."

THE BLACK CABINET.

We take off our hats to the "Black

is one of the most capable and influen-

tial citizens of Atlantic City, and all

binet" in Washington.

It is now practically certain that the

the more so because he is identified with

the Negro people and is proud of it.

the Black Cabinet has defeated the nomina-

tion of Judge Hook to the Supreme

Bench. Never in the history of colored

one. The way to get justice is to fight,

office holders has a set of men spoken of howl, for it.

so frankly to the President and re-

ceived such courteous treatment on the

Honors for Dr. Marshall.

Dr. Charles H. Marshall, the newly-appointed colored member of the Board of Education, has been named by President Oyster as chairman of two of the most important committees working in connection with the board. They are the committees on hygiene and sanitation and on water supply and drainage. Dr. Marshall is also a member of the committee on military affairs and athletics, inspection and disposal of unserviceable supplies, on normal, high, manual training and trade schools and on ways and means. Captain James F. Oyster is a high-grade man of the people and can be depended upon at all times to do that which is best for all concerned. When merit is to be considered, he is absolutely color-blind. He is a friend of the Negro schools and under his care, "the best is none too good for the colored children," as he tersely puts it. Dr. Marshall's appointment pleases all elements of Washington's variegated populace and his selection for these important committees is a source of great satisfaction to the race. The District is sure to be admirably served by the broad-minded and far-seeing Dr. Marshall.

Delegate Pegg Honored by "Stand-

ardizers." 2-24-12

At the seventh annual conference on weights and measures of the United States, there was one colored delegate, a Mr. Pegg, who has been for the past six years the sealer for the city of Omaha, Neb. So far as is known, he is the only colored delegate who has ever attended the annual conference on weights and measures. He came armed with credentials from the Governor of Nebraska, and so won the favor of the organization that it suspended the rules, created the office of sergeant-at-arms and elected Mr. Pegg to the same by a unanimous vote. The occasion was somewhat hilarious, because to the unusual happening, and following his installation, Mr. Pegg made a speech of appreciation which for cleverness and felicity had not been equalled during the sitting of the body. Dr. S. W. Stratton, director of the Bureau of Standards, is president, and the delegates were received and addressed by President Taft at the White House at the close of the conference.

CONSUL LIVINGSTON SAILS

Tommy Livingston, American Consul at Cap-Haïtien, Haiti, sailed yesterday for an 800-mile round trip to Germany. Hamburg

Y. A. 2-24-12

8-1-12

FIRST NEGRO ON JURY.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 2-29-12

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 28.—William J. Greene, a colored undertaker of this place, enjoys the distinction of being the first Negro to serve on a jury in the high court of Paterson or in Passaic County. He was selected last week out of a panel of sixty to sit in the case of John J. Donohue, white, who was charged with maintaining a gambling house. The case was tried in the Court of Quarter Session. Donohue was found guilty.

The appearance of a Negro on the jury created a mild sensation. Mr. Greene is THE AGE correspondent at Paterson.

Some Officials Retained.

"Among the colored officials in the service at the time of his inauguration, President Taft has retained R. H. Terrell, judge of the Municipal Court in Washington, D. C., at \$2,500; James A. Cobb, special assistant district attorney for this city, at \$2,000; Ralph W. Tyler, of Ohio, auditor for the Navy, at \$4,000; Cyrus Field Adams, of Chicago, assistant register of the Treasury, at \$2,500; Charles W. Anderson, internal revenue collector at New York, at \$4,500 per annum; Nathan Alexander, register of the Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., at \$4,500; Robert Smalls, collector of customs at Beaufort, S. C., at \$1,200; Joseph E. Lee, internal revenue collector at Jacksonville, Fla., at \$4,500; Dr. Henry W. Furniss, minister to Haiti, at \$10,000 per annum. Also the eight colored men who are in the Consular Service have been retained by the President.

"The above enumerated positions represent an aggregate of twenty-nine Negro officials appointed or retained by President Taft, whose salaries total \$89,400 per annum.

Taft's Connection with Soldier Case.

"As to President Taft's connection with the dismissal of the soldiers, the country is perfectly familiar with the fact that he, as secretary of war, held up the former President's order, directing the dismissal, in an effort to have it modified. It is hardly necessary to go into any details to prove that President Taft was in no wise responsible for the dismissal of the troops. Only such Negroes who will not be convinced, or who hold to the opinion that he was responsible for their discharge because of their sinister desire to keep open a wound upon which they hope to realize cash given by the enemy, will hold President Taft in any way responsible for the dismissal of the Brownsville soldiers.

"In addition to all of the above I would also call attention to the interest he has manifested for equal educational opportunities for the race everywhere, and which bespeaks his deep and helpful interest in us as a race. The man who strives to do the greatest good for the greatest number, is the man who is the best and truest friend, and such a friend President Taft has shown himself to be. You do yourself credit by being a Taft man first, last and all the time, as you say you are, and the above irrefutable statement of facts constitutes a strong argument to continue as a well-wisher of President Taft."

ALL EYES ON CHICAGO

THE CONVENTION WILL GO DOWN IN

HISTORY AS GREATEST EVER

The Negro

FIFTY-FOUR NEGRO DELEGATES THERE

6/22/13

Hon. Chas. Banks in Returning Expense

Money, Causes a Stir—The Reception to Delegates by the Eighth Regiment a Brilliant Affair—Current News.

(By Cary B. Lewis.)

Special Staff Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—State street is ablaze with flags and signs of welcome to the delegates to the Republican national convention. It is conceded by the best minds of this country that the convention will go down in history as the greatest ever held in the United States. The final cloudburst of delegates from the East, West, North and South came in Monday evening. They came vying with each other in the effort to make the most spectacular entry.

Those for Roosevelt were driven to the Roosevelt headquarters, at 3522 State street, where they were given a royal welcome by Geo. W. Ellis, president of the Roosevelt National Colored headquarters; Cary B. Lewis, secretary; Col. L. P. Marshall, chairman of the executive committee of African Americans; W. D. Adelbert Roberts, Oscar Delrist, Edward O. Green, Oscar DePrest, Major H. R. Jackson and Dr. E. S. Miller.

The Taft delegates were received at the Keystone by Hon. E. H. Wright, Rev. J. E. Fisher, Tom Allen, Rev. A. J. Carey, Gordon Jackson and others. At the Taft headquarters at the Congress, James T. Brewing is representing the national wing of the headquarters and is in charge.

Negro Delegates.

The Chicago Examiner gives sixty-six Negroes to have a vote in the national Republican convention, but here are the names of the following delegates:

South Carolina—Dr. J. R. Levy, Florence; W. T. Andrews, Sumter; Thos. J. Grant, Charles; Aaron L. Proctor, Englewood; W. S. Dixon, Barnwell; Frank Young, Spartanburg; C. P. T. White, Rockhill; J. E. Wilson, Florence; J. A. Baxter, Georgetown; J. H. Goodwin, New Bern; Thos. Brier, Greenville, Tennessee—R. R. Church, Jr., Memphis.

Texas—McDonald, Dallas, Louisiana—Walter Kolen, New Orleans; J. Madison Vance, New Orleans; B. V. Barone, Baton Rouge; P. H. Cook, Lake Providence; E. W. Sorrell, Plaquemine.

Mississippi—Charles Banks, Mound Bayou; L. K. Jones, Jackson; E. R. Jones, Jackson; J. M. Shumpert, Columbus; E. H. McKissack, Holly Springs; W. W. Phillips, Kosciusko; A. Buckley, Enterprise; W. P. Locker, Biloxi; Wesley Crayton, Vicksburg; P. E. Howard, Jackson; D. W. Gary, Mayersville.

Alabama—Dr. U. G. Mason, Birmingham; Clarence W. Allen, Mobile; Geo. Newstell, Montgomery.

Arkansas—J. E. Bush, Little Rock; C. M. Wade, Hot Springs; Scipio Jones, Little Rock; Fred Havis, Pine Bluff; E. C. Morris, Helena; S. A. Moseley, Pine Bluff.

Florida—Jos. Lee, Jacksonville; W. A. Watts, Pensacola; M. Paige, Apalachee.

Georgia—H. L. Johnson, Atlanta; B. J. Davis, Dawson; Wm. James, Statesboro; J. W. Mozley, Thomasville; S. B. Bradnox, Thomasville; J. C. Styles, Dawson; R. B. Butt, Greenville; W. F. Penn, Atlanta; R. A. Hollard, McDonough; Chas. T. Walker, Augusta; S. S. Muncey, Ailey; A. W. Gluker, Argyle; M. B. Morton, Athens.

Kentucky—J. E. Wood, Danville.

These are the delegates that will hold the balance of power in the Republican national convention. This is conceded by the most eminent writers now covering the convention. The Roosevelt headquarters have done their best in making appeals to have them cast a vote for "Teddy," while the Taftites have

left no stones unturned to hold many of them in line for the President. A stand together, I don't say that the number of the colored Taft delegates were sent to hotels downtown and there remained until the call of the convention.

Banks Return Money.

Hon. Charles Banks, of Mound Bayou, Miss., created quite a stir in the Taft quarters by returning the expense money to the Taft people which clearly indicated that the Mississippi delegation would go to Roosevelt. Charges and counter-charges have been made by both sides. Senator Dixon claims that Roosevelt will be the nominee, while Senator McKinley claims Taft will be the standard bearer. The truth of the matter is that it will not be known until the ballot is cast. From the sentiment of the people, it looks like Teddy, and if he is not nominated by the present convention, it looks now as though he will run independent. By the time the readers of *The Freeman* will receive their papers, it will be positively known.

Roosevelt Speaks.

Col. Roosevelt is here and delivered a speech at the Auditorium on Monday night. His sermon was "Thou Shall Not Steal." He spoke to 5,000 people. He denounced the action of the national committee, and said that the people now wanted him and that he was in the

right to win. After the speaking at the Auditorium, he was driven to Bethel A. M. E. church, where there was speaking by Rev. Rev. E. Ransom, of New York City, and Hon. Nelson Crews, of Kansas City, Mo. He was escorted by Col. John R. Marshall.

Address Bethel Audience.

He spoke to a crowd of 1,000 people. Thirtieth street was lined with people eager to see the former President. He was introduced by Adelbert Roberts, whose speech was cheered with as much enthusiasm as that of the colonel. He old of Mr. Roosevelt's stand taken toward the race and how he had at all times stood for "fair play" toward all men.

The address of Mr. Roosevelt did not deal in politics. It was a sermon; an admonition, and he confined himself to the higher phases of the race problem. He said that the colored man must follow the straighter and narrower path than the white man, for the reason that he is judged as a race and not as an individual. This, he said, should not be.

He told of his dedication of a book to soldiers of the Spanish-American war, and that he included the Ninth and Tenth cavalry and the Twenty-fourth infantry. He also paid a tribute to Col. John R. Marshall and the Eighth regiment, stating that "our" regiment was to his right when San Juan Hill was taken.

Rev. Ransom delivered an eloquent address and his peroration was a masterpiece.

Visitors Banquet.

Hon. Nelson delivered a magnificent address and was pronounced as one of the best orators of the race. He came especially to speak. A banquet was given the two distinguished guests in the lower auditorium of the church. Lawyer George W. Ellis was toastmaster, and Dr. E. S. Miller, Cary B. Lewis and Nelson Crews toasted the guests of the evening, and these addresses were happily responded to by the Rev. Fan-

Taft Meeting.

The Taft people have been working night and day for their candidate. Although the sentiment has been in favor of Col. Roosevelt, meetings have been held in the interest of the President. Meetings have been held at Olivet Baptist church, of which the Rev. Fisher is pastor, and at Institutional A. M. E. church, of which the Rev. A. J. Carey is pastor. James T. Brewing acting as the general spokesman and cast to the McKinley throne.

On Monday night, a Taft meeting was held at Institutional church. Governor John A. Mead, of Vermont, candidate for Vice President, delivered an address. He

said "Do not split your forces, but stand together. I don't say that the President has made mistakes, but I do say that he has done the best he could, and such a man is a pretty safe man to shoulder the responsibilities of this government." Senator Bradley, of Kent, last official act of Mayor Bachrach, tucky, was ill and was not present to speak. Hon. J. C. Napier, register of the United States Treasury, declared that Mr. Taft deserved the vote of the colored people. "He is in favor of the election of the race just as other people are." Messrs. Bourne and Rosenbaum, the

two newcomers should have been put on the board several months prior to the expiration of his term as Mayor. Bourne and Rosenbaum claimed that they were legally appointed and are on the board to stay. They promised to give their opponents a red-hot fight if any attempt is made to remove them.

Coliseum Battle Scene.

Tuesday of this week, the headquarters of both Taft and Roosevelt were deserted, and all wended their way to the Coliseum, the scene of battle. Most of the Taft adherents will gain admission, while the Roosevelt people will have to wait until the convention is over. His sermon was "Thou Shall Not Steal." He spoke to 5,000 people. He can secure seats, as cards of admission are in the hands of the Taftites.

Tuesday night, the city was wild over the reception of the delegates by the Eighth regiment, Illinois National Guard, at the Seventh regiment armory.

As we go to mail, thousands are wending their way in autos, taxis and street cars, to the armory. The largest crowd in the history of the regiment is expected to be present.

APPOINTED ON SCHOOL BOARD

REWARDED FOR BRAVERY

Police Officer George L. Miller, Colored, of Asbury Park, Given Purse by Citizens for Capturing Slayer of White Partner.

174-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Police Officer George L. Miller, colored, is the hero of the hour in Asbury Park and has been given a purse by the citizens for bravery. He is acclaimed the bravest police officer on the local police force. The colored policeman is being praised for capturing the slayer of his white partner—Police Officer Charles F. Lippincott—although a revolver was aimed at his head.

After Charles Clayton, a huckster, had shot and killed Police Officer Lippincott he turned his revolver on Police Officer Miller, but the hammer of the gun struck an exploded shell. Miller then turned in on his partner's murderer and after a struggle overpowered and arrested him.

One of the first to reward Police Officer Miller for his bravery was Founder J. A. Bradley, who was active at the last municipal election in defeating the colored candidate for City last week the Hon. Harry Bach, elected to the City Council, charging Bach appointed as members of the Board of Education James T. Bourne and Sidney Rosenbaum, since the candidacy of the colored man. Since Police Officer Miller's display of heroism Bradley has had the board it seems that Mayor Bach—the colored officer's life insured.

New Negro and Jew Members Make Trouble at Allan-

The Tabby LAST ACT OF MAYOR Before Quitting Office Mayor Bachrach Names James T. Bourne and Sidney Rosenbaum

BIG FIGHT IS IMMINENT

Old Members Claim Appointments Were Illegally Made—Bourne and Rosenbaum in Warlike Mood.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—They are having a hot old time in this town, and by that it is not meant that the sun is the guilty party. What is causing the tabasco situation is that before quitting as Mayor of Atlantic City last week the Hon. Harry Bach, elected to the City Council, charging

that property in the Springwood avenue district had depreciated in value since the candidacy of the colored Jew.

In appointing the two members

display of heroism Bradley has had

the board it seems that Mayor Bach—the colored officer's life insured.

man. Since Police Officer Miller's

did not make himself a hero in

Banks Gets Back at 'Em

*the advocate
charleston, S. C.
DELEGATE GIVES HIS VERSION
OF THE BREAK BETWEEN HIM
AND TAFT.*

Attempt to Discredit

*With his delegation and the
Race is Resented by Mound Bayou
Man, Who tells a Startling Story of
the Methods Pursued by Republi-
cans in the South.*

Chicago, Ill., June 22.—What is expected to be the last word in the controversy arising over the return of \$800.00 to the Taft forces by Charles Banks, of Mound Bayou, who cast his lot with Roosevelt, was said by him in a circular here yesterday.

In the early days of the Republican National convention, Mr. Banks created a sensation by publicly announcing that he had re-

turned to the Taft managers \$800.00, back of which is the Taft given him to defray the railroad management. I would state that and other expenses of members of the man Shumpert, who is a the delegation from his state. To preacher, stated to a man here as minimize as much as possible the a delegate, who is in my employ in effect this statement might have Mississippi as an attorney, and on the other delegations and the who holds a mortgage against public at large, the assertion was Shumpert's home now long past made that Banks had retained due, that he desired sufficient help \$200.00 of the \$1,000.00 which had to pay same, and when he called to been entrusted to him at him own see me I promised to do what I request.

In answer to this charge Mr. Banks says:

When I addressed the letter to Director McKinley a few days ago I intended to have no more to say in a public way touching the matter during the Convention. While

I have known that at their headquarters they have been trying to discredit me with every Negro who visited them, I find now their hand

First, I reaffirm the statements speaking of bribery he has stated pointed again but would try to get today, having defeated at his made in my letter of last week that Mr. Moseley, the National him a place in Washington, and stigmatize men who are creditable. They claim they have some data Committeeman from Mississippi, against all of this I protested all at home and would acquit them they could publish which would has promised to allow his to name the time, but of no avail. selves with credit here. This man reflect much discredit upon me. Certain postmasters immediately. It is given out now at the Me- whom the President sees proper to call upon them to publish it, and after the convention is over. This Kinley headquarters that the Pres- have control things in Mississippi insist they veni for the truthfulness most likely is true, because Mr. ident signed the new Federal Court stands for stifling the Republican Moseley will make such promises. Bill in Mississippi at my suggestion party itself in Mississippi and can- He has made similar promises to tion. Perhaps this is true, but I not by his methods have a real par- every colored man on the delega- want to add the following for what ty respected by the whites or the

it is worth: I did not know the bill blacks. He has an office holding. He has made similar promises to tion. Perhaps this is true, but I not by his methods have a real par- every colored man on the delega- want to add the following for what ty respected by the whites or the

Now, for my complaint against had passed until advised by Mr. trust, himself, an office holder, and the Taft administration: First, I Moseley and asking me to join in all of his relatives, from the post- have never been satisfied with the a telegram to defeat the bill and master at Jackson down.

statement made in his inaugural ultimately establish the court at I have told the President in the address touching Negro appoint- Grenada. To this I objected, and White House of these conditions. ments in the south. This he knows, the next day under our agreement and our objections. He knows

When he came into office we had to stand by him for National Com- about them, and yet Moseley is com- four Negroes holding presidential mitteeman, he agreed to wire the tinued the absolute boss, before

post offices. Today we have none President to approve the bill. A whose scepter I refuse to bow, and save in the exclusively Negro town, certain Democrat high in author- when I reached Chicago last week

Mound Bayou, and there is no one ity called to see him a few hours I found those in authority system- else there to fill it. I have not too after my conversation with him, atically at work attempting to dis- much confidence in his promises re- and he told him that for his sake he credit me lest I might give Mose-

garding my people, for it is for would recommend the approval of Moseley trouble as National Committee-

them that I am battling. I should the bill. Moseley received a tele-man.

not even be a Republican, were it gram that the matter had been ap- My work for and among the Negroes of Mississippi does not de- not that it is a party standing for proved, so did I. At other times justice to all, regardless of race, when we were not so near conven- pend upon the certificate of Mr. color or previous condition.

Mr. Taft promised in my pres- secure Mr. Moseley's endorsement President himself. What I have ence to retain Walter Cohen in his for a single postmaster in my coun- done with the limited resources at place at New Orleans. Cohen, who ty, where the ratio of Negro popu- Mound Bayou, and in the state, I is a delegate to this convention and lation to the whites is five to one, submit to the unbiased opinion of a Taft supporter, will tell you the even in small villages of three hun- all.

president did not make good his dred people. Mr. Moseley is op- When Moseley, or the Taft man- word.

posed to and fights bitterly anyagers, attempt to tear me down During the recent campaign for man of color in Mississippi, who they are simply showing what they Senator in Mississippi a certain shows any manliness and indepen- would do to any of my people who prominent Democrat high in the dence in polities, and has never are independent in thought and ac- councils of his party announced headed a delegation to a Repub- tion. They know of my efforts to from Washington that the Presi- lican National Convention that was induce philanthropists and capital- dent would soon remove the remain- not selected, I will not say elected, ists to place money in Mound Ba- ing Negro postmasters in south by a convention composed in they, and if our immediate cash is Mississippi. I wrote the President main by officeholders, janitors, pro- low it is due to the fact that we are protesting against it, also to some fessional jurors of his selection, using nearly a quarter of a million of his advisers, and was told that they would not be removed, but Democratic policemen are stationed dollars to hold intact the Mound they were removed, and in all cases they were removed, and in all cases they had the support of black and white vention floor. No man could enter these Negroes in their efforts in the without having a ticket upon which town and on their farms in the Moseley's name was printed. Re-country, besides the cotton seed oil publican conventions in Mississippi mill, costing nearly ninety thou- are a faree, and every one there and dollars, and being the only one knows it. Moseley may as well tell owned by Negroes in the world. the delegates to remain at home. Their efforts to create false im- the delegates to remain at home. Their efforts to create false im- and send them word whom he has pressions with those who would selected. help up are understood, but we in-

In the case of Thomas L. Keys at Ocean Springs, who held the office under Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt, the President's referee in Mississippi, L. B. Moseley summoned him to Jackson and ad- mitted expressed desire of the Re- publican of this district. And

the delegates to remain at home. Their efforts to create false im- the delegates to remain at home. Their efforts to create false im- and send them word whom he has pressions with those who would selected. help up are understood, but we in-

One of his delegates selected to vote the fullest investigation. come here cannot even write his. Four years ago I was the origin- name; he has him here in Chicago al Taft man in Mississippi. On visiting the manager in Ohio at

that time I told him we wanted conditions improved in our state, which he promised, and I believe even now, at heart desired fulfilled. The net result, however, is that we are now worse off in Mississippi than ever since emancipation. It was only after the hardest fight and protest that we secured any members of our race as enumerators of the census in a state where the majority of the population is Negroes, and having some enumeration districts in which not a single white man resides.

Some have asked why have I not made these protests before. It has just got to the public, but I have been fighting the situation from every angle on the inside, and in my judgment this is the first and only opportunity to make effective attack on the outside.

It is significant that those who started the administration are the least to have confidence in its future. This is not confined to my race nor section of the country. Even those who say trust him now give as a reason that they believe he will change; that of itself is unfair to those who are following him on what his position seems to be now.

Touching the organization of the new Federal Court and Judgeship, I was told that certain kinds of appointments would be made, it is fair to presume that they would be made for the good of all concerned, if they are big enough for the job such appointments will not be influenced by my position on the presidential candidacy; results will tell.

The die is cast; I have crossed the Rubicon, and shall leave the results of the battle with those of sober judgment when the smoke has cleared away.

Charles Banks.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT NEGRO FIRE COMPANY BREAKS OUT IN HOUSE CAUSES RED HOT FIGHT

Congressman Tribble of Georgia Disgusting in Speech Against Negroes Serving as Postal Clerks and Letter Carriers

12-12-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—In the discussion of the appropriation bill, in the House of Representatives last Friday, Congressman Tribble, of Georgia, strenuously opposed the idea of Negroes serving as postal clerks or letter carriers and expressed the belief that Negroes should be excluded from taking civil service examinations.

Following are the remarks of Mr. Tribble, the Democratic Congressman from Georgia:

"Mr. Chairman, I desire to join my colleague from Georgia, Mr. Bartlett, in his protest against civil service examination for fourth-class postmasters.

I feel that I am especially justified in

raising my voice against this executive

order, because if there ever was an offi-

cial Negro-tidied town it is the city of

Athens, Ga., where I live. I have seri-

ously considered the civil service proposi-

tion as applied to post offices, and I

see danger in the proposition. If you

will analyze this order and its require-

ments you will find that the examination

under the civil service order will place

in the fourth-class post offices in the

South, as well as those in the other

parts of the United States, many Ne-

groes. They will stand the examinations

and take their places at the windows of

small country and village post offices.

I want to say to you here to-day that

the people of this country will not stand

for it. Gentlemen from all sections, let

me say to you, your constituents in the

West, in the East, or in the North, will

not stand for it. In my district there is

a Negro letter carrier. How would your

constituents feel that? It is not fair to

the people of this country to do

such a thing just to the South

and to the rest of my soul.

Mr. Tribble's odious to my

very independent Negroes stand

for post office positions

and the Negroes would join in

the civil service order if it placed

such a burden on the families and I warn you

to do your duty in the enforcement

of this order for sixteen years

in the city of Athens, Georgia,

the Negroes have

been discriminated against

and the Negroes have

been discriminated against